

MODELING CHEMICALLY REACTIVE AIR TOXICS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA USING CAMx

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Introduction

- Under its Community Air Risk Evaluation (CARE) Program, BAAQMD is developing:
 - Annual/gridded toxics emissions inventory
 - 9-county area on 2-km grid
 - Diesel PM and reactive gasses (benzene, butadiene, acrolein, etc.)
 - Multi-scale toxics modeling system
- Purpose of this initial modeling application
 - Develop a CAMx modeling capability
 - QA preliminary toxics emissions inventory
 - Refine method for seasonal/annual modeling in the future

Introduction

- Initial application approach:
 - Episode of opportunity:
 - July 29-Aug 1 2000 CCOS episode
 - Existing CARB 4-km Central California modeling grid
 - Existing CARB MM5 meteorology
 - Existing CARB SAPRC99 photochemical inventory
 - Run CAMx with the Reactive Tracer (RTRAC) tool
 - Use preliminary Bay Area (9-county) toxics inventory
 - Compare basic vs. detailed toxics chemistry mechanisms

CAMx Reactive Tracer Tool

- CAMx core model addresses:
 - Emissions, dispersion, deposition, photochemistry (ozone and PM)
 - Gas-phase chemistry is CB4, CB05, or SAPRC99
- RTRAC treats:
 - Reactive tracers (e.g., toxics) with user-defined chemistry
 - Oxidants are extracted from the standard CAMx photochemical mechanisms

CAMx Reactive Tracer Tool

- Reactive Tracer Chemical Mechanism Compiler (RTCNC)
 - An extension of RTRAC that allows much more chemistry detail
 - Reads and solves a user-defined chemistry mechanism among tracers and core model species
 - Current implementation is for gas-phase reactions only
 - Assumes tracers have no feedback on core species
 - RTCNC automation allows for significant detail quickly, easily, and accurately

Bay Area Toxics Modeling

- Two levels of chemistry were investigated using RTCMC:
 - Basic: 3 reactive tracers, 12 reactions
 - Detailed: 27 reactive tracers, 59 reactions
- Basic butadiene/acrolein mechanism
 - Comparable to CMAQ's CB05+toxics chemistry
 - Primary butadiene
 - Decays by O₃, NO₃, OH, O (from SAPRC99)
 - Primary acrolein
 - Decays by photolysis, O₃, NO₃, OH (from SAPRC99)
 - Secondary acrolein from butadiene
 - Decays by photolysis, O₃, NO₃, OH (from SAPRC99)

RTCMC Input File for Basic Mechanism

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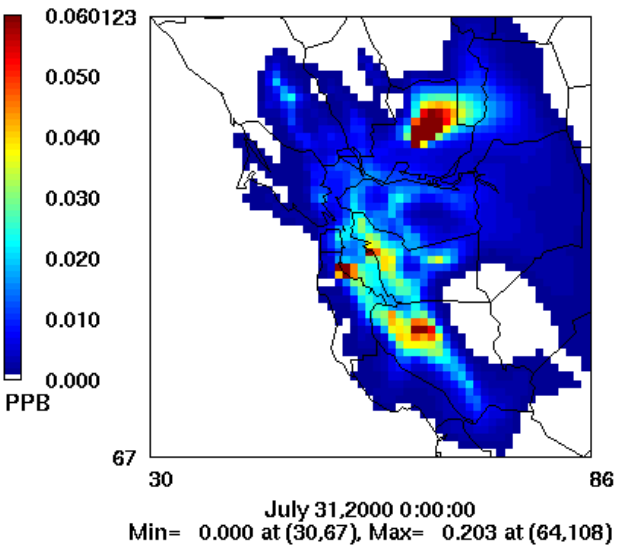
#Control
  rate_species_units = 'molecules/cm3'
  rate_time_units = 'sec'
  solver = 'dlsode'
  Jacobian = 'numeric'
#Species,Type,Ambient,Tolerance,deposition vel,wet scav,mw,ldos,ldep
O3      A      1.0      1.0E-12      0.0      0.0 1.0
OH      A      1.0      1.0E-12      0.0      0.0 1.0
NO3     A      1.0      1.0E-12      0.0      0.0 1.0
O       A      1.0      1.0E-12      0.0      0.0 1.0
BUTADIENE F    1.0      1.0E-12      0.0      0.0 54.09
ACROLEINE F    1.0      1.0E-12      0.0      0.0 56.06
SEC_ACRO  F    1.0      1.0E-12      0.0      0.0 56.06
#Table
  0      0.      10.      20.      30.      40.      50.      60.      70.      78.      86.
  8  5.158E-04  5.105E-04  4.937E-04  4.648E-04  4.223E-04  3.633E-04  2.843E-04  1.830E-04  9.297E-05  2.472E-05
 12  5.158E-04  5.105E-04  4.937E-04  4.648E-04  4.223E-04  3.633E-04  2.843E-04  1.830E-04  9.297E-05  2.472E-05
#Equations
1 [BUTADIENE] + [OH] -> [SEC_ACRO] ; 2 1.400E-11 424. 0.
2 [BUTADIENE] + [O3] -> [SEC_ACRO] ; 2 8.200E-15 -2070. 0.
3 [BUTADIENE] + [NO3] -> [SEC_ACRO] ; 1 1.790E-13
4 [BUTADIENE] + [O] -> [SEC_ACRO] ; 2 1.030E-15 0. -1.45
5 [ACROLEIN] + [OH] -> ; 1 2.000E-11
6 [ACROLEIN] + [O3] -> ; 1 2.610E-19
7 [ACROLEIN] + [NO3] -> ; 2 1.700E-11 -3131. 0.
8 [ACROLEIN] -> ; 0
9 [SEC_ACRO] + [OH] -> ; 1 2.000E-11
10 [SEC_ACRO] + [O3] -> ; 1 2.610E-19
11 [SEC_ACRO] + [NO3] -> ; 2 1.700E-11 -3131. 0.
12 [SEC_ACRO] -> ; 0

```

Results from Basic Mechanism

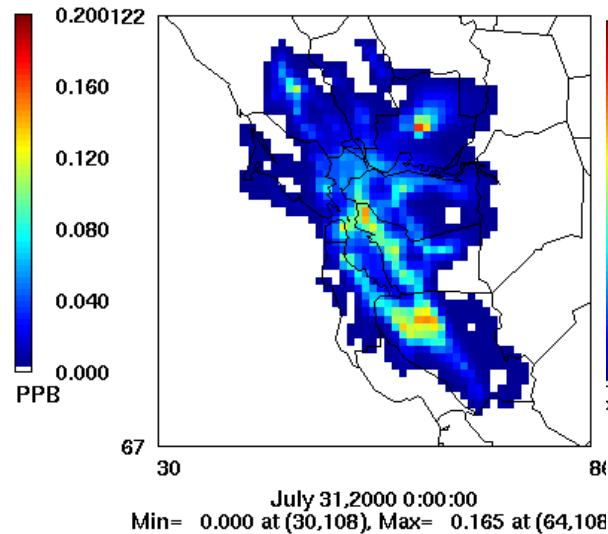
ACROLEIN

CAMx v4.50 RTCMC using CCOS Jul/Aug episode



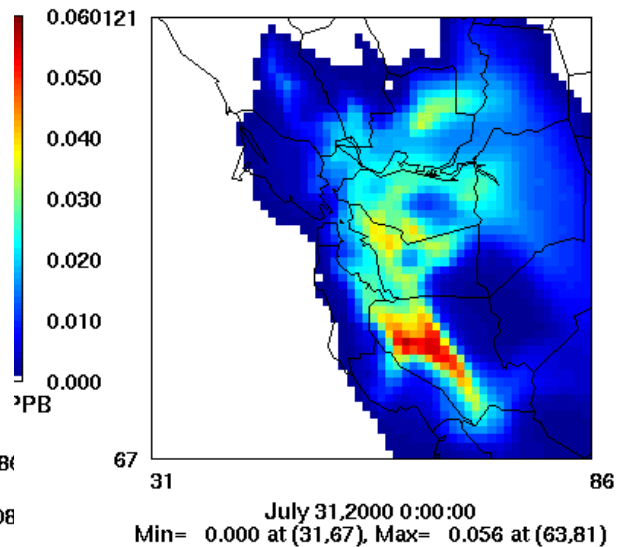
BUTADIENE

CAMx v4.50 RTCMC using CCOS Jul/Aug episo



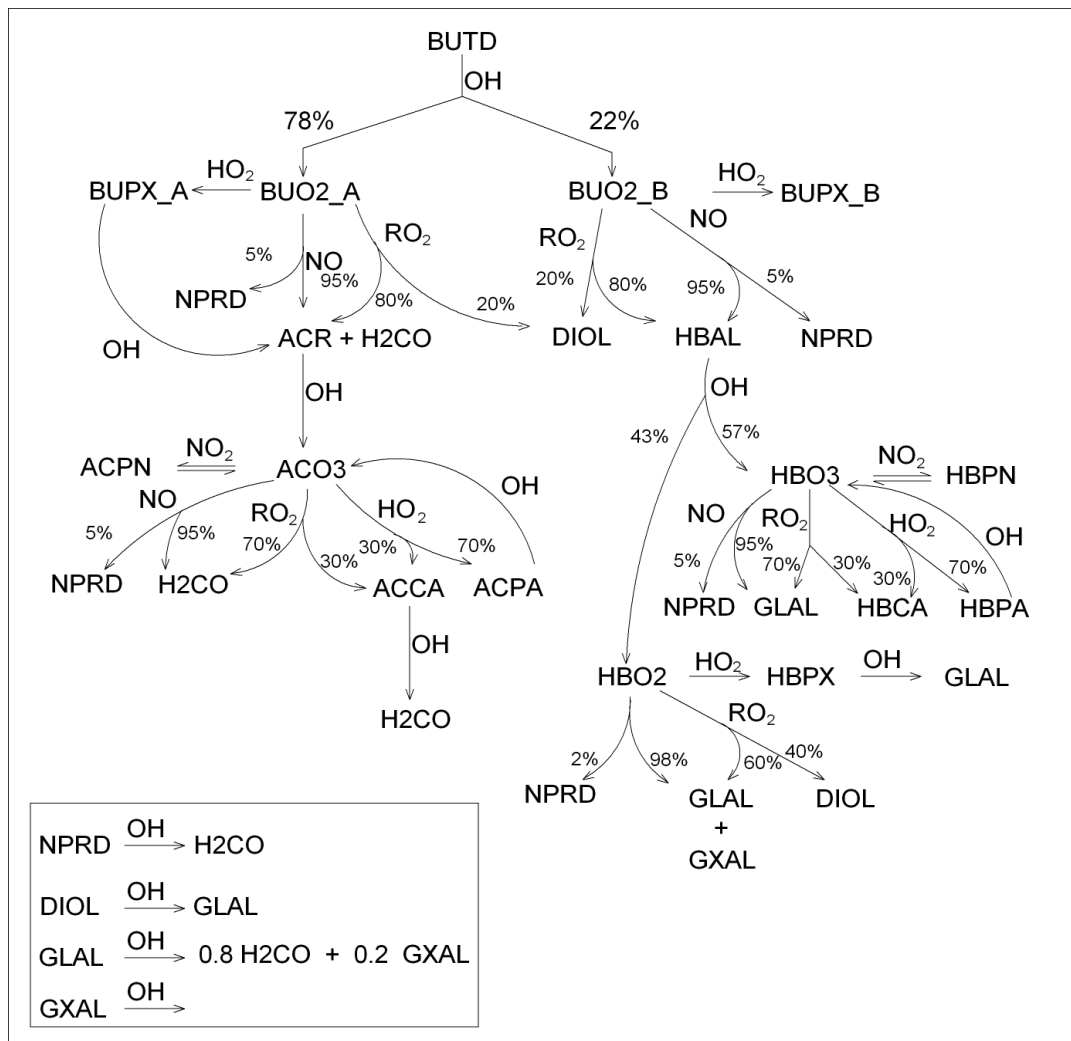
SEC_ACRO

CAMx v4.50 RTCMC using CCOS Jul/Aug episode



Detailed Butadiene/Acrolein Mechanism

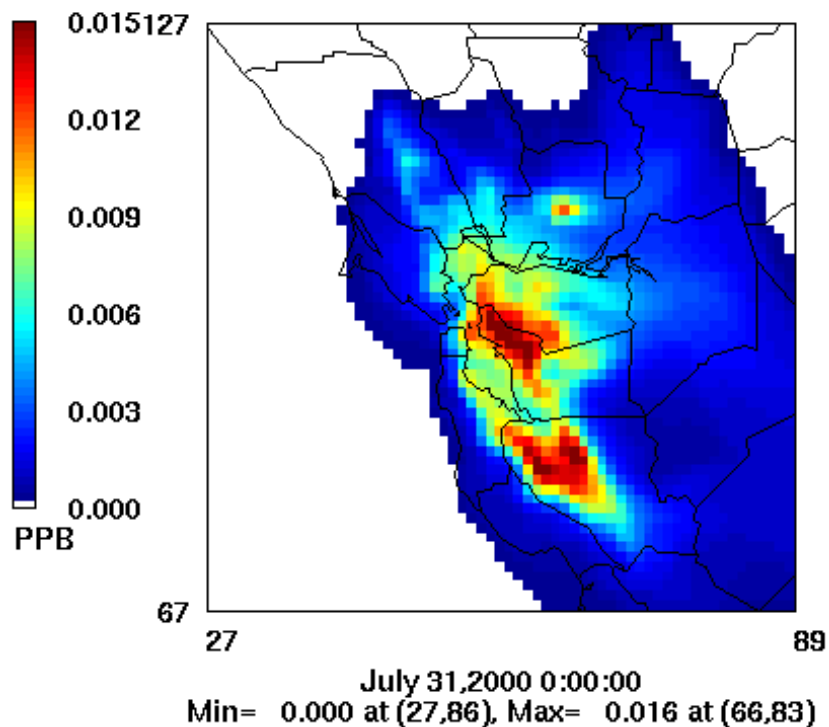
- 27 species, 59 reactions
 - Condensed from MCM version 3.1
- Acrolein and formaldehyde are chemically formed (no emissions)
- Adds benzene and its decay



Results from Detailed Mechanism

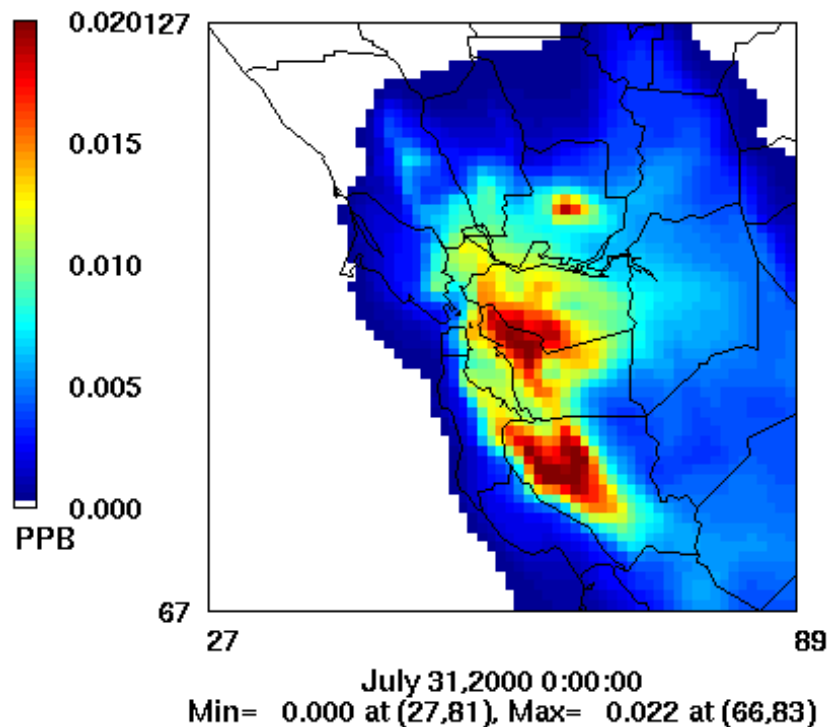
Secondary Acrolein
from Butadiene

CAMx v4.50 RTCMC Run 3



Secondary Formaldehyde
from Butadiene

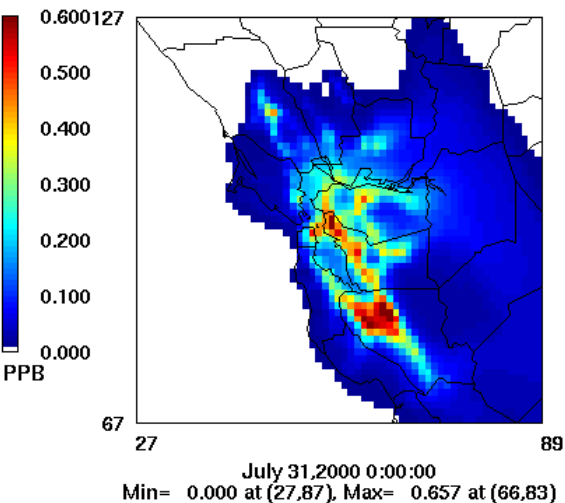
CAMx v4.50 RTCMC Run 3



Results from Detailed Mechanism

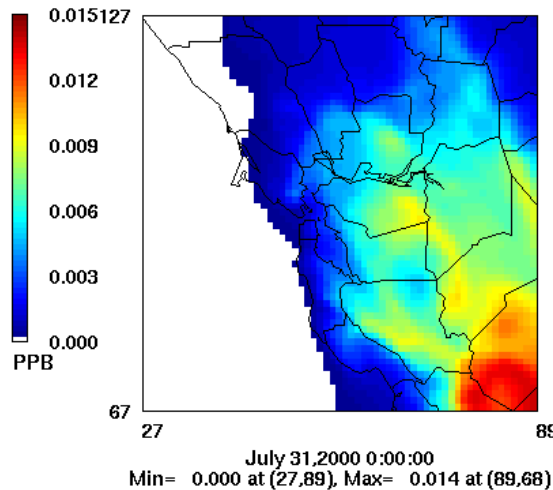
Primary Benzene

CAMx v4.50 RTCMC Run 3



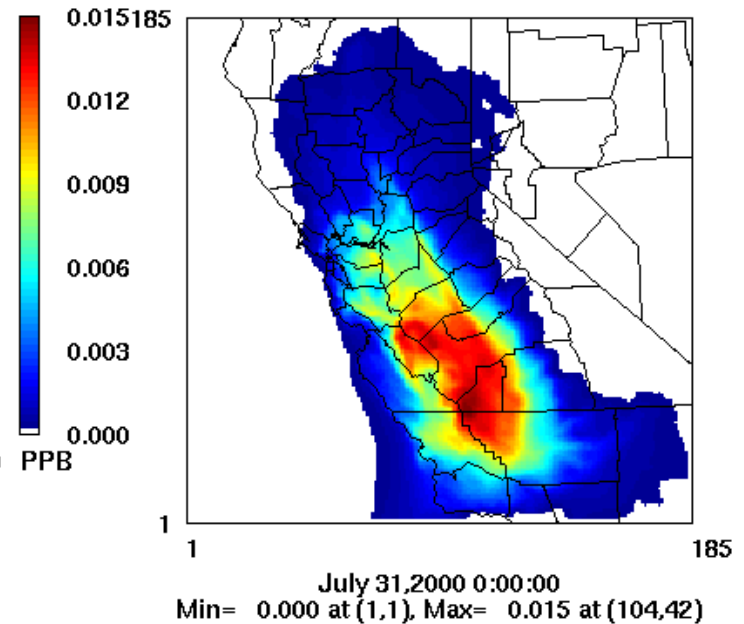
Reacted Benzene

CAMx v4.50 RTCMC Run 3



Reacted Benzene

CAMx v4.50 RTCMC Run 3



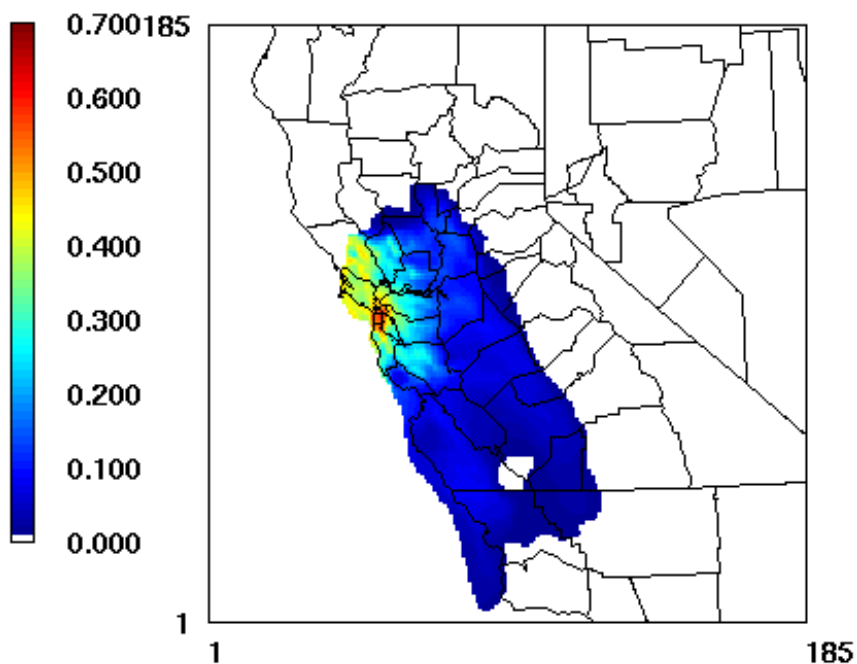
Results from Detailed Mechanism

- Analysis of fractional yields:
 - $[ACR] / [BUTD_R]$ is the net yield of acrolein from butadiene
 - Accounts for only the acrolein that is present
 - BUTD_R is the total butadiene reacted
 - $[H_2CO] / [BUTD_R]$ is the net yield of formaldehyde from butadiene
 - Accounts for only the formaldehyde that is present

Results from Detailed Mechanism

ACR/BUTD_R

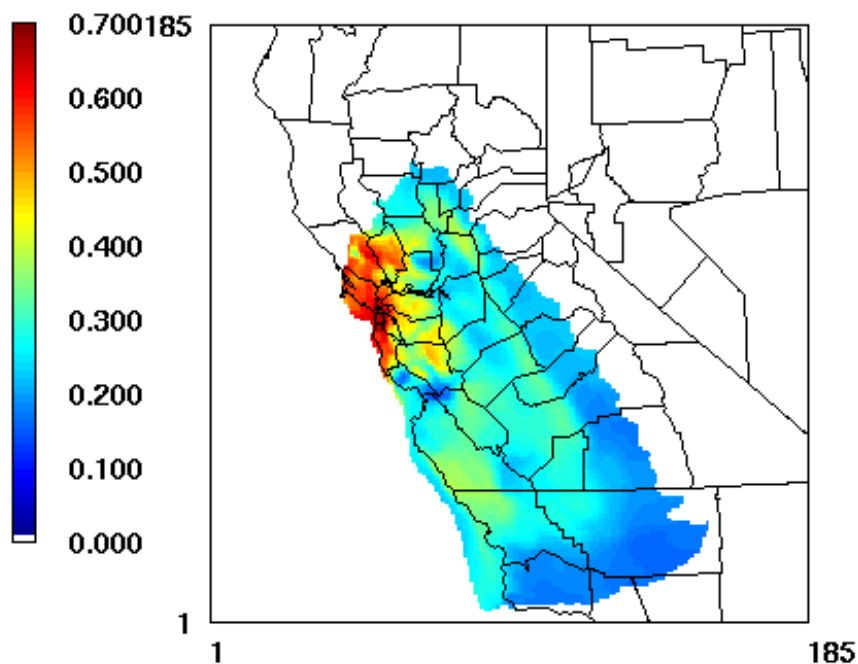
CAMx v4.50 RTCMC Run 3



July 31, 2000 0:00:00
 Min= 0.000 at (1,1), Max= 0.581 at (54,95)

H2CO/BUTD_R

CAMx v4.50 RTCMC Run 3



July 31, 2000 0:00:00
 Min= 0.000 at (1,1), Max= 0.681 at (54,92)

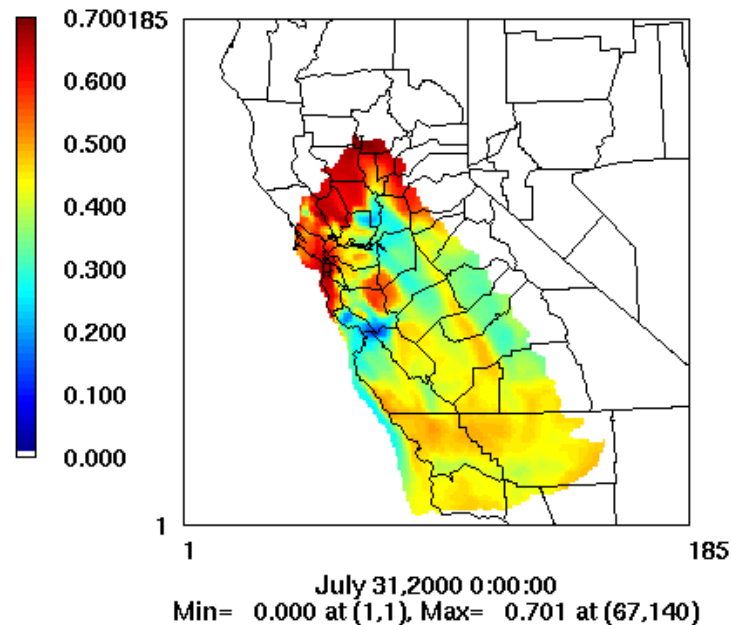
Results from Detailed Mechanism

- Analysis of fractional yields:
 - $[ACR + ACR_R] / [BUTD_R]$ is the total yield of acrolein formed from butadiene
 - Accounting for the fact that acrolein also decays once it is formed

Results from Detailed Mechanism

(ACR+ACR_R)/BUTD_R

CAMx v4.50 RTCMC Run 3



- Yield in the basic mechanism is 1 (BUTD → 1 ACR)
- Yield in the detailed mechanism is 0.4-0.7, and is VOC:NO_x dependent

Conclusion

- Results are preliminary, but provide useful information
 - Efforts to add toxics into SAPRC99 or CB05 tend toward basic mechanisms with limited interactions
 - But differences in the chemical detail can have important ramifications
 - E.g., the basic butadiene/acrolein simulation over estimates secondary acrolein yield
 - RTCMC allows significant detail quickly and easily with commensurate improvements in mechanism accuracy